## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1853. the Naval Committee will recommend the building of

The Committee ou Commerce will report in favor of the ne editorials of The Union insure Reducid's rejection

SAN Hor ston is expected here on Monday. FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Friday, Dec. 16, 1831. I have the best authority for saying that the story that Science Gadeden demanded of Mexico a confirmation of de Garay Grant, or that the United States would take poswion of the Mesilla Valley, is wholly groundless.

Senator ALLES did vote for Armstrong. So there is one Democrat who voted for Tucker not yet ascertained. Gen. Cass will define his position in a speech, possibly Monday.

The Richmand Inquirer's article of to day, in support of Administration, has produced some fluttering among

cave Senators. Gallagos, the Delegate from New-Mexico, has arrived. Qui VIVE.

It is understood that the Naval Committee of the House of full meeting to day, voted unanimously to report a bill the first opportunity, (probably on Monday) authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, to be built under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in such many as he shall see fit—appropriating \$3,000,000 for the appose.

Hon. Mr. Kerr of North Carolina has been called home

file. Houston is daily expected here.

Senator Austin is said to be in Austin, Texas, attending to Pacific Railroad project.

The Union continues its issuent over the election of the Senate Printer, and The Senated replies sharply to its perious articles on the subject.

FAILURE OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 10, 1853.

The Southern mail has failed this maning beyond.

MARINE DISASTER.

PHILADALPHIA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1853.

The steam tog America arrived here this morning with as bark Gertide in tow. The Gertide was bound from New York for Liverpool, but, when three days out, on the is inst., she encountered a severe gale, was thrown on the beam ends and had to throw overboard flay tuns of four and corn. She leaks builty and will discharge for

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP DOCK AT BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON. Friday, Dec. 16, 1853.
The dock of the Cenard steamships at East Boston is to be enlarged to admit the largest steamers, of that line, the Labia being advertised for this port on her next trip. The Nigara has been towed out, preparatory to the commencement of the alterations.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec 16, 1853.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is to be kept open until
sholutely closed by ice. The boats are now ranning
without obstruction.
The second branch of our City Council to night passed
mamended ordinance giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railand the \$5,000,000 endorsement, without the restrictions
to through travel.

we have no mail this evening south of Charleston.

FIRE AT PAWTUCKET.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 16, 1853.

The stone mill belonging to Hon. J. C. Starkweather and Messer. French & Read at Pawtucker, Massachusetts, as damaged by fire this morning to the extent of about 41,600. The machinery and stock were considerably damaged by fire and water, but is covered by insurance. LOSS OF THE BRIG PALO ALTO.

Charleston, Friday, Dec. 16, 1833.

The brig Palo Alto, of Charleston, bound from Matanus for Boston with molasses, was sunk on the 4th inst.

Setween Cape Florida and Gnn Key, by the French bark Reustine. The brig was insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Co. for \$3,000. MURDER.

MURDER.
Pitrseugen, Friday, Dac 16, 1853.

About 11 o clock last night a man named Henry Carson, who works is the Slige iron mill, was found in a dying condition on Monongabela Bridge. He had been stabbed sweral times in the abdomen, and three boys who were seen going in the same direction about the same time last sight have been arrested. A knife with blood on it has been found on one of the boys.

FATAL ACCIDENT.
ANNOVER, Mass., Friday, Dec. 16, 1853.
Last evening Daniel Davella and Peter Cassidy, young men of this village, were drowned by breaking through the while skating.

FATAL SHOOTING CASE. R. H. Colling, editor of the Maysville Lagle, shot Luther Dobyns in the forehead at Maysville, Ky., to day. The round, it is supposed, will prove fatal.

THE WEATHER AT BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 16, 185. The weather continues calm, but the wind is changing tod it is turning rather colder. There is no appearance of ke anywhere as yet.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1833.

A large boller in Messrs, Sewail, Day and Co.'s Cordag
Factory at Roxbury, exploded vesterday afternoon, da
molishing the building in which it was located. The fire
man was fatally injured, and a boy badly scalded.

LETTER FROM ARCHEISHOP HUGHES.

Recerend Brethren of the Clergy and Dearly Beloved Children of the Laity, Health and Benediction in Christ our

It has been communicated to us, that certain persons claiming to be ministers of religion, have thought it proper to preach in the public streets, in such a manner as to excite against us the batred of our fellow-citizens who are not Catholics. The object of this communication is to re quest you to avoid all such preachings, and to leave the parties who approve of them to the entire and per-ter enjoyment of their choice. The Catholic commuaity of New York have merited well of their fellow citi tens by their uniform moderation and respect for the hws of their country and the authorities of its government I fear that this system of street preaching is intended as a nare, and I hope that no Catholic will allow himself to be aught thereby. Let every man who chooses to preach in he public streets, preach as often and as long as he will. But as for you dear brethren, shun the space in which his twice can be heard, lest, owing to human infirmity, a rea-enable and just indignation might tempt any one of you to whibit symptoms of impatience or resentment—which would basignal to your enemies, in consequence of which the has and rules of peace and good order might be violated. I do not wish you to understand, dearly beloved brethren that you should degrade yourselves one iota below the highest level of American citizenship. If there be, as it has sen insinuated, a conspiracy against the civil and religious ights which are secured to you by our Constitution and have, defeat the purpose of that conspiracy by your peaceful adentirely legal department in all the relations of life. But, on the other hand, if such a conspiracy should arise, un-abuked by the public authorities, to a point really menacing with destruction any portion of your property, whether your private dwellings, your churches, your hospitals, uphan asylums, or other Catholic institutions, then, in care of any attack, let every man be prepared. It God's name to stand by the laws of the country and the sutherities of the City, in defense of such rights and property. It is hardly to be supposed that such a contingency ander our free and equal laws, can possibly arise-Xevertheless, symptoms of so baneful a purpose are not by tay means wanting. The consequences, in so populous and wealthy a City as New York, of a collision between parties, having for its basis or stimulant the spite of re-bious hatred, whether in the attack or in the defense. vould be inconceivably disastrons. You, dearly beloved brethren, will be careful to avoid even the appearance of offense in regard to measures that might lead to such a result. But, if in spite of your ferbearance, it should come, ten it will be lawful for you to prove yourselves worthy of be rights of citizenship with which you are invested, by a

table defense of your own property, as the same is declared ered by the laws of the con of the country, † JOHN, Archbishop of New York. New York, Dec. 15, 1853.

PROGLAMATION.
Maton's Office, New York, Dec. 16, 1831. It is the daty, as I trust it will be the pleasure of every tood citizen to endeavor, by all lawful means to preserve

OF SUBLIC WORSHIP IN THE STREETS AND SUBLIC PLACES.

(Forced Blog | 4, 1820).

The Mayor Aldermen and Commonatity of the Chy of New-York, in Common Council convexed, do ordain as follows:

SEC 1. No person shall be concerned or instrumental in callecting or promoting any assemblage of persons, under precises of or fact public worship or exhortation, in the Park or Bathery, or any of the markets or streets, or every public place in the Chy of New-York, laid out and appropriated for the ordainon use of the citizens.

Sec 2. It shall be the dott of all magistrates constables marginals and other officers of the said City to prevent all such assemblies.

Sec 3. Every constable, garantal or other officer who shall be preferred trailed and the constant of the said City in the premises, shall for every neglect, fusiled and pay the sum of five dollars.

Sec 4. Nothing contained in the preceding sections of this title shall be constanted to prevent any elegramm or minister of any demandation, from precabing in say place in this city, who shall have obtained the written permission of either the Mayor. Becorder, or one of the Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen of this City therefore.

Sec 5. The first execution of this title shall be constanted to prevent any this in in toper places within the City of New York, for

Lafavette Cemetery. 5 St. Vincout Cemetery. 5 Octholic No. 7 Cemetery. 5 St. Patrick Cemetery. 6 Charlis Hosp. Cemetery. 6 Charlis Hosp. Cemetery. 6 Oct Fellows' Cemetery. 1

The facts which I have now stated prove the correctness of my statements in my first letter—and the only question now is: was I justified in predicting that the first cases of cholera were the commencement of its ravages? I have been very cameful in all my letters to merely give what I knew were facts, and not to report any ramors—such has been my coarse, and I challenge any one to bring any proof that the statements published by you are not correct

I notice that The Prospuse states that most exaggerated rumors have been c'reulated all over the country, and says that they are, no doubt, all from one source. As to the inference that my reports were not correct and that I am a correspondent of other papers—all I have to say is that since I have been in this city this winter I have never written but one letter to any other paper but yours.

There no doubt but the publication in Harper's Maga-Orleans, wherein most extravagent accounts of the distrees, &c., during the last epidemic are given, has been the cause of much mischlef to our city, and given our people at the North good reason to be prejudiced against this city. Therefore, the importance of facts being given as to the health of the city. If our papers would keep people posted up, there would be no exaggeration.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS.

The design of the Convention, held last week in Roches ter, was to bring the subject of Women's legal and civil diabilities, in a dignified form, before the Legislature of New

Convinced, as the friends of the movement are, that in consistency with the principles of republicanism, females equally with males, are entitled to Freedom, Representation and Suffrage ; and, confident as they are that Woman's in fluence will be found to be as refining and elevating in pub-lic, as all experience proves it to be in private, they claim that one half o the people and citizens of New York should no longer be governed by the other half, without consent

Encouraged by reforms already made in the barbarous nsages of Common Law, by the statutes of New York, the advocates of Woman's just and equal rights demand that this work of reform be completed, until every vestige of parality be removed. It is proposed, in a carefully prepared Address to specify the remaining legal disabilities, from which the women of this State yet suffer; and a hearing is asked before a Joint Committee of both Houses, specially empowered to revise and amend the statutes.

Now is this movement right in principle! Is it wise in

Should the females of New York be placed on a level of equality with males before the law !- If so, let us petition for this impartial justice to women. In order to insure this equal justice should the female

of New-York, like the males have a voice in appointing the law-makers and the law-administrators? If so, let us petition for Weman's Right to Suffrage, Finally, what candid man will be opposed to a reference

of the whole subject to the Representatives of New-York, whom the MEN of New York themselves elected. Let us then petition for a heaving before the Legislature.

One word more, as to the Petitions, given below. They

ere two in number, one for the Just and Equal Rights OF WOMEN: one for WOMAN'S RIGHT TO SUFFRAGE. It is designed that they should be signed by men and women. of lawful oge-that is of twenty one years and upward. The fellowing directions are suggested.

1. Let persons, ready and willing, sign each of the petiflone, but let not those who desire to secure Woman's Just and Equal Rights, hesitate to sign that petition, because they have doubts as to the right and experiency of women's voting. The petitions will be kept separate, and offered so

Their labor is mainly confined to domestic service and needlework, which at best, but poorly feed and clothe them, and never afford that opulence which insures position and power in society. Colored men may be barbers, porters and carters in the Northern States, and white women have the corresponding opportunities in labor, in its inferior and low priced departments.

The exceptions to the rule in both cases balance each other nearly energh to justify the parallel. Two or three medical schools admit colored men to their privileges, and about the same number are open to white women. One colored clergy man in New York has a white congregation, and now we have one woman in the pulpit to match this grace to the black rare in the same State. And, as if to keep the measure of restriction, as well as that of induling the country of the respective castes of color and sex were both excluded from the same World's Convention of Temperance men, held in the me

of design for women in this country, and as many estab-lishments for the liberal education of colored people, have

Frivate inforwamen in this country, and as many establishments for the liberal education of colored people, have been founded in the same way.

The Normal schools of New England supported by State endowments, have some pretensions to classical character, but the avowed design of these is to provide teachers for primary and preparatory schools elsewhere, where the service of teaching will be paid, at about half price, according to male teachers of a similar grade. Tuition in all the higher branches, for all the free gducation of the other sex, is not thought of nor provided for. And the college or two that are open without limitation of study and sim to women, are also free to the same extent and effect for colored men.

Truly, the correspondence is more exact than we are accustomed to admit. But there is the profession of authorship in which women are as free as genius and talent can make them. Well even here, there is a muiatio Dumas as popular as Mrs. Stowe, or Miss Breima, or Miss Martineau. It is by the law of spirit life, which civil laws and social customs cannot reach, that the world's literature is list as open to the smbitton of color as of womanhood. The parallel helds throughout. Women and negroes, in marriage and singleness, in slavery and in nominal free dem, stand on the same platform and hold the same position in the laws, customs, and conduct of business in the freest government of the certh!

This subject is not nearly exhausted, but the comparisons we have drawn, the analogy between the most haid and despised race of earth, may startle some who sleep, into carnettees, and compell them to feel their own falso, unnatural, and despicable position. If it does this, if it rouse one woman to feel her degradation, its suggestions will have accomplished their mission; and when the new year opens upon us, and a new volume of the Una commence, we shall, we wrust, have both health and spirit to fally develop our thought and make an application of the whole subject to our many and varied relations.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

s much to gratify a cultivated taste and an honorable pride For though here, as elsewhere, the prevalent utilitaria has blindly mangled the public grounds, and neglected or hacked down the noblest trees, yet Nature has hersel raised a perpetual protest against this divorce of the useful from the beautiful. Around and within the ever widening limits of the city, are lofty hills, furnishing the finest loca-

tions and the most delightful prospects.
Upon one of these eminences in the eastern part of the city stands the State Lunatic Asylum—an immense brick structure four stories high, five hundred and thirty six feet long, and from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet wide

public peace. No man governed by a proper respect for the welfare of our city and the just rights of all who regard the supremary of the laws, will directly or infinitely sanction or encourage any at teading to a violation of public enter.

Recent occurrences seem to require a matural forbear arce and the exceise of a careful moderation on the part of our fillow citizens, and especially an abstinctive from the uncreasery discussion in public theroughdress of topics calculated to excite and arouse the positions or prejudices of any pertion of our citizens.

The accumpanying law points out the duties of public effects are the most of the proper of the substantiant of the standard of the substantiant of the substantiant

is deferred that enter the same standard and the same runners are open to white congregation. The carrier is the Northern States, and white compression to seem of carrier in the Northern States, and white women of carrier in the Northern States, and white congregation to the rule in both cases balance each carly enough to justify the parallel. Two or the same runners are open to white congregation, the black race in the same State. And, as if to cone contended. The necessary cannot enter the same work on a certain farm in the neighborhead procession as a white congregation.

A. Frustive Stave Case is Isdiana.—Some time in April last, a segro man commonly known as "George, was arrested at Washington, Ia., at the instance of a Mr. Rice of featurely, as a fightive slave. Upon an examination of the subject before a magistrate, and subsequently before Judge Climanus, the negro was given up to Rice. The evidence produced on the trial was of a most positive character, identifying George as the property of Rice. Witnesses testified to marks on the negro's person, which were subsequently found to be as stated. Before being date and clothe and ever afford that opulence which insures position cer in society. Colored men may be barbers, por priced departments.

Colored men to their privileges, and he same runner are open to white congregation.

Witnesses testified to marks on the negro's person, which were subsequently found to be as stated. Before Deing date and clothe and ever afford that opulence which insures position to some of our citizens, to the effect that he belong of the marks on the negro's directions. Rice having obtained possession of George, carried him to Louisville, and there sold him, it appears, to a "trader," who took him to Momphis. Meanwhile the black race in the same State. And, as if to make the province of the relieve of the subject before a magistrate, and subsequently before Judge Climanus, the negro was given the form a magistrate, and subsequently before Judge Climanus, the negro was a figurity heed, and well contented. Upon receiving the letter containing the negro's confession, Gordon of Mississippi, or some one claiming to be that person, came on here and ascerted that George belonged to him. Gordon claimed to have in his possession evidence that would clearly establish his right to the negro. Ascertaining that George had been taken to Kenincky, Gordon followed him and finally traced him to Memphis, where, upon a writ of replevin, George was recovered by Gordon, who as it appears from latters recently received in this town) has taken him to Mississippi and put him to work on a cotton plantation. Thus the matter stands at this time. The above are the facts in the case, as given in the Washington (Ia) News of December 10. The whole affair will undergo a legal investigation, and Mr. Rice will be summoned here to answer to an indictment for kidnapping. We forbear commenting they be the upon the subject at this time.

Economy 10.

ECICRASTS IN TROUBLE.—Application has been made the British Consul to the United States District Court for damages, arising out of the following facts:
The skip Wataga, Capt. Waiford, arrived at this port on
Saurdey last, from Glasgow, with merchandise and 217
passengers. Her destination was the port of New York, passengers. Her destination was the port of New York, and by their contract the passengers were to be landed there. Instead of going to that port, the ship was brought to Philadelphia and the passengers landed, not knowing at the time but that it was New York. They, however, did not meet their friends, as expected, and their situation may be imagined as well as described. Two hundred and seventeen men, women, and children, thus left to go about the streets, not knowing where to eat, sleep, or store away their clothing, &c. Application was made to the captain to send them on to New York by the railroad or steamboat line, but that he did not consent to. The emigrants were collected together last evening, in squads of a dozen or iwenty each, and being sworn as to the contract made by them, the British Consul took the matter in hand and made the legal application above stated. The friends of the parties, who reside in New York, may feel anxious about the expected once, but they may know by this paragraph of their whereabouts.

[Philadelphia Bulletin, 13th.]

Murder at Clevelland.—On the 7th inst., a marder

their whereabouts. [Philadelphia Balletin, 15th.

Munder at Cheveland.—On the 7th inst. a marder
was perpetrated in Cleveland, which has peculiarly re
vobing features. A man camed Richard West, shot a
turkey in the grounds of the water cure establishment, and
hid it under a log. Several persons saw him, and a Mr.
Joseph Thempson and two others, followed him and demanded that he should pay for the turkey. West refused,
and Thompson insisted, until the former became exasperated, and, cocking both barrels of his gun, fired one at
Thempson, who was standing not more than six feet off. Thempson, who was standing not more than six feet off.

The charge, which was of heavy shot, inflicted a terrible wound in Thempson's leg, severing a number of arteries. The companions of the wounded man sprang apon West, and made him a prisoner. Thompson bled to death in an hour. He was a young man in the employ of the water-cure establishment.

MURDERER ARRESTS.

hour. He was a young man in the employ of the water-cure establishment.

Mundern Abresten.—We learn from The Richmond Dispatch that Octavius MeLyles, the murderer of T. M. Garner, Anne Arundel County, (ind.) on the 7th, and for whose arrest Gov. Lowe effered a reward of \$500, was arrected at Richmond on Sanday morning. McLyles does not pretend to deny that he killed Garner, but avers that he was justified in so doing.

A Remarkable Scene—Died in Strong, Maine, of the malignant "throat distemper," which baffied all the skill of physicians—on the 20th of Nov. Thomas Henry, aged 3 years on the 50th, Abby Josephine, aged 6 years; on the 50th, Nancy, aged 11 years—all children of Mr. Thomas Kenredy. During the scene, a little infant daughter was added to the family. The three deceased daughters after being placed in coffins, were each in turn brought to the bedside of the sick mether, at her earnest solicitation, for a parting look, after which they were deposited ingether in the cold and silent grave. These were all bright and affectionate children, and tenderly beloved. What a change in one short week

[Farmington Chron.

Important Decision—The Sagreene Court of Massachusetts has given a verdict to William Hilliard against Josiah Richardson, of Cambridge. The plaintiff was thrown from his buggy and injury and injured, his horse having taken fright at a pile of boards placed opposite to defendant's building. The damages assessed were \$7,700.

The New Jersey Railroad Company has offered a free passage over their read, to veterans of the War of 1814, who propose attending the Convention in Philadelphia, on the 9th Jenuary next.

Gen. Som. Housion has lately removed his permanent residence from Hantsville to Independence, Washington County. His first home in Texas was among the Cherokees, next in Nacogdochee, then in San Augustiae, after ward in Hantsville, and now he has gone west of the Bratos. Gen. Hopston is now about 60 years of age, but they're pool benth, and has a young family, having margod the last time. Miss Lee, of Alabama. In 1814

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HARBOK ENCROACHNENTS PUBLIC MEETING
AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.
At 5 o clock yesterday afterneon a large number of the merchants of New York and Brooklyn held a piblic meeting at the Microbants Exchange, to protest segalest further encreachments upon the Harborof New York. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Tileston, who nominated by G. George Genewath as President of the meeting.
The President having taken the Chair, Mr. Tileston nominated the collection or reference as

Mr. Groner Grinwoll as President of the meeting.

The President having takes the Casit, Mr. Lissian nominated the following gentlemen as

Five President Indiana Bectman Peter Cooper, Peter Levillard,
Emignin L. Swan, Greans C. Branson, Romer Grinnell Joseph
Sempsen, H. K. Cercing, Josiah L. Haile, James Bonaldace, situs
Holmen Agrou Vanderpool. Chaele H. Manshell John Devid Welf,
W. E. Bodge Sanathan Scarpa, Anchony Lamb. J. H. Scalaured Enra
Ledines W. H. Aspinevall Stephan Walker, Journel Break, Joseph
Walker John C. Green Chaeles N. Falbet, W. D. France, Charles
Bearman, Cornelius W. Lawrence, A. A. Law, L. S. Santez, F.
Desking George New Boold, Lewell Hallrook, Welfam B. Grasby,
Villiam B. Aster, James Lemax, Luther Brailes, W. T. Fost,
Thomas Tilesen, Adam Norrie, Caleb Barson, Edmand Blant,
Myrdest Van Schalek, Gliver Slate, Jun, Thomas Saffrit, Robert
Ray, Hellty Shaw, George T. Trimble, Roswell Sprague, John
Gryder, F. A. Delane, Robert B. Minnar, J. J. Wyeth Barie Skilmore, Thomas H. Falle, Walter R. Janes, Rebert M. Olyphusi,
Janes Lee, Wm. L. Hudson, J. P. Phonia, John Bridge, Oliver
Gerdon, Charles P. Leverich, John J. Falmer, John Otthoot, W. F.
Gary Caleb O Baltered, James W. Phillips, George S. Sephenson,
Semiel March, William H. Cary, Mortimer Livingston-Charles
Persien, James Depositer Orden, Sameon Ballwin, Henry Chan-

bl. Charles Crew.

Lind D. Jones. Cornelins Grames.

Lind Charles Crew.

Mr. Tiles for then read the following call for the meeting.

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AT A T NET ORLEANS.

Section 1 to the control of th ner. John D. Joses, Cornelina Grinnell, George Griswold, Jr., John Schl. Cherles Crow.

Mr. Theston then read the following call for the meeting. Criteria of New York and Stocklys who are apposed to exceed mental appoint menting to be held at the alophan of prained and viacous measures for its preservation and projection, are requised to attend a public menting to be held at the Morchant's Exchange. Wall at. New Took Tile Day. Friday, Dec. 16. at 2/ of sheek P. M., to be convened for the purpose of memorialing the Legislature of the State for the immediate passage of a law to prevent all fastibute exceeding the transfer the immediate passage of a law to prevent all fastibute recreachments upon the Harbor, and for the appointment of a commission to fix orangitures to after as an intuition to the Governor of the State of New York and the the appointment of a commission to fix orangitures to after as an intuition to the Governor of the State of New York and the closer nor of the State of New York and the closer of the State of New York and the closer public officer of the General and State Government, to impect such portions of the important Harbor as are in immediate danger of aerious and perminent injury, and to make such alter orders and perminent injury, and to make such alter orders and perminent injury, and to make such alter and to the Commission as a Commission of Co. Gionesil, Mintura & Co. Stown, Berthers & Co. Stores, Chemana & Co. Walter R. Jeasa, A. B. Nelson, Elivocod Walter, T. B. Saterphanic, Pear Looper, Robert Ray, E. & G. W. Blum, Pholys Doley & Co. Mactimer Histone, Cale Barstane, Charles H. Marchall Jossah E. Histone, Chief Barstane, Charles H. Marchall Jossah E. Histon

same period of time. I will now proceed to read to you the resolutions which I have propared for the occasion. (Cheers.)

The gentleman then road the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Realized. That a memorial be addressed to the Legislature of the State of New York, asking for the immediate passage of a law to restrict all orther successhounts upon the Harbor, and for the appointment of Commissioners to an a permanent shore line therefore. Reader of Tab the memorial be shored by the Frestlett, vice-free life in a not State of New York, the meeting, and forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York, the meeting and forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York, the few enemet of the State of New York, the few enemet of the State of New York, the few enemet of the State of New York, the members deed. This a Commistee he appointed to State of New York, the members deed. This the few enemets of the State of New York, the members deed to be the Land to the few york and the few York the Governor of the State of New York, the members deed to be the Land to the few york the Commistee was deeded upon, and inspect such particus of it is are in immediate danger of being extended the few particular to the few york and the precise of the State of New York, and to conditive the Governor of the State of New York, and the few yound the State of Commistre was particular the Commister appointed by the Commister appoint the Commister appointed by the Chamber of Commorce at their last state meeting Eresteed, That the President of this meeting appoint the Commister as the surface of the State of New York and the Commister with the Commister of the State of the

The notify members of such Committees of their appointment.

Resized. That the proceedings of his meeting be published in the delly papers.

Calle were here made for Mr. Lord, Mr. Griunell and others, but the gentlemen did not come forward.

Mr. Tileston then rend the following memorial, which he said he had prepared for the consideration of the meeting:

To the linearitie the Logistence of the State of New-York:

The memorial of a public meeting held at the Marchante Exchange, in the City of New-York, this jish, day of December, 1853, raysectfully represent to your honorable body, that the filling in of the waters of the Hesther of New-York. And the extending of long piers mo the East River, and the narrowing of the river, have increased the rapidity of the current in many places and readered navigation difficults and troublesome, and if continued, will very surrously and very injuritiously affect this important harbor; and one of the evils in he apprehended, is the formation of shoals in the river, wholly storying the passage of large vessels at 50me places where wholly storying the passage of large vessels at 50me places where

at his helice, as a distribution of the Crease of the second of the second of the second of the second of the Legislature, to the end pointed during the present session of the Legislature, to the end that what remains of the harbor may be preserved for the interesting And there is a present session of the representation of the increasing that what remains of the harbor may be preserved for the increasing commerce of the part of the increasing commerce of the part of the increasing the commerce of the part of the increasing t

dress the meeting.

Mr. Butler said—Gentlemen, without notice or preparation. I am requested to say a few words to you in support of this project. We all know how wastly important it is that our harbor should be preserved. We all know that constant encroachments are being made on these great in terests. These facts should stimulate us to resist those in roads on our noble harbor by every means within our power. I had recent opportunities to investigate this matter that I might be capable of speaking authoritatively upon the subject and I found, that without the less shadew of lawful authority constant inroads have been made upon the line of the river. And these inroads have been made to further individual interests that were antagonistic to public good. As good citizens it is your duty to strennously oppose these fraudulent encroachments. The speaker said he had investigated the causes which have ruined other and once important harbors, and the process was analogous to that which has been for years silently going on in our own. This should be prevented at all hazards or the time will not be far distant when shoals and bars will be formed, and the commerce of our port seriously dumaged, if not irretrievably ruined. You all recollect that a short time ago a grant was made for a Pier to be thrown out near the Navy Yard, so as to obstruct the deepest channel in the river, and render the passage of large ships dangerous, if not impossible. I found that the Secretary of our State had issued that grant, and iwent to Albany to investigate the matter. He frankly confessed to me that he had been deceived into issuing the grant through the misrepresentations of certain interested parties. When acts of this character are perpetrated by our public officials, it is your duty to prevent their detrimental action. I have only come to speak on this important subject at the solicitation of the Chairman, and have no other interest at a stake than that the is common to us all. (Cheers, The question on the Memorial was here called f

THE CARSON CASE.

THE CARSON CANE.

This case was concluded vesterday afternoon before the Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the counsel on either side summing up the evidence which had been adduced in the course of the investigation. Present, Jast. Ald. Barker and McConkey.

Mr. McGown, counsel for Mr. Carson, said that inasmuch as he had, at the last meeting of the Committee, stated that he did not intend to sum up, he had since no reasen to alter his mind, but would submit the case to the Committee calling their attention merely to a few points.

stated that he did not intend to sum up, he had since no reason to alter his mind, but would submit the case to the Committee, calling their attention merely to a few points. Mr. McGown contended that these proceeding wore undertaken solely for the purpose of creating capital against Nt. Carson at the election for Chief Engineer; that the whole object sought to be obtained, was the election to the office of Chief Engineer, some other person, even if they had to sacrifice the reputation of Mr. Carson in order to accomplish their purpose. The investigation of these charges had in the events of the past two or three days the late election in which three Assistant Engineer were elected, all of whom were warn supporters of Mr. Carson. shown how much capital they had made out of their investigation. He said that the expense incurred in putting up the striking apparatus for City Hall and Essex Market Hells were incurred and paid previous to the Charter of 1849, and that Mr. Carson had a perfect right to receive such sums previous to the Charter of 1849. He would now submit the matter to the Committee, satisfied that from the patient and attentive manner in which they had listened to the testimeny given in this investigation, they were cally competent to judge and deckle upon the gwit or intracence of Mr. Carson without any remarks from him upon the evidence.

Mr. Willard, Coursel for the prosecution, said, had hoped

on the present occasion, in reference to this case, but he had throughout treated the matter lightly. The charges her melt against the Chief Enguence were very serious and weightly, and the daties devolving on the head of the Fire Department were concross; indeed, he thought it was deathful if there was any office in the Shao so responsible. He said that malice, deep rooted malice hay at the boltom of Mr. Carson's heart. The object of the presentation is an impeachment. If he does not perform his daties fully a latever may be the cause, whether it be from imbedility, it werearce, regardly, &c. he is liable to impeachment. The question is, has a violation of day been proven if so the Committee can take no other coarse than to intreach Mr. Carson. It is true there was no regular indictated before the Committee, and they were not compelled to decide by miles or by the causel impeasing of the polition. The other side had at this late day brought up the matter of the bell striking apparatus, which the Committee could not otherwise but consider a healt expression of the crime with which Mr. Carson stands charged. The commettee could not otherwise but consider a healt expression of the crime with which Mr. Carson stands charged. The consust proceeded to review at considerable length, the evidence with a rise of showing that Mr. Carson was guilty of grownatrages. He pictured in the most choring colors the position of such a man as Mr. Carson at the head of she Fire Department of New York resigning his authority to whoever came along. He was not respected by the members of the Donartment, and could exercise accounted over now of them Hew many framen, said he, are those in this City who would say to their breatmen from about, there goes our Chief Engineer. There were but very few; they are all ashumed of him, and would not recognise him. He thought the feeling against Mr. Carson was too last ing and deep to ever again restore him to his position. On our side three grest points have been proved. Ist. The familiant matter

EXERCISES AT THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Last evening the Senior Rhetorical Exercises took placa in the charel of the Seminary, No. 3, University place, in the following order:

Sacred Music by the Haydn Society. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Skinner. Oration by T. E. Skinner, Hartford, N.C. Subject Formalism. The orator advocated the spirit, as opposed to the forms, of religiou. The Inquisition tortured always for forms, never for essentials. Formality, usurping the place of spirituality is found, not in Romanism slone, but in the Oxford and Tractarian practice—usy, the infidelity of formalism is ubiquitous: Formality, usurpling the place of spirituality is found, not in Romanism stone, but in the Oxford and Tractarian practice—nay, the infidelity of formalism is ubiquitous there must be forms where man is, for he is very much a creature of form: let him unite therete, as much as possible, simplicity of heart. Music by the Society. Oration by Sanaford Richardson, Peoris. Illinois. Subject: The Universal Religion. The creators said that Christianity is simple yet incomprehensible. She the natural laws—like them it is aliapted to universally must be due to its inherent fitness for universally. Oration by L. F. Dudley, Bath, New York. Subject: The industry of great men. The creator compared great mon to mountains: as these provide for certain physical, so do those for our tain montal wants. Great men have small faults—lini herors of some crease and the Alps still remain. The infinence of great men, as of great natural secuency, is to elevate the mind. Music by the Society. Oration by J. W. Marcussohn, Odessa Russia Esubject: The Jawish Syangogue. The creator explained that the institution of the Synagogue was first thought of in the Babylogian captivity, the design being to provide a place where the Socred Writings might be studied in their purity. But the spirit soon fled, and left only the letter in the Synagogue. It fell into seets; the Sible was changed for human traditions, but all the seets agreed to elence Christian truth. Oration by J. L. Lyons, Montrose, Pa. Subject: Claims of Sacred Music on the Ministry. The orator said music exaits and refines; sacred music does more, it purities. Its peactice, therefore is a duty to ministers. Music is essential to homeworship, to make it a type of heavenly, for there is singing in heaven. The effect of ascromon depends much on the music, therefore the minister could to look to it. The Psalms teach the titness of sacred music.

Hymn by the Society. Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Ecolision, who said the exercises would be repeated on the 3d Friday of January. The chapel was w

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1853.—Richard T. Compton, Esq. in the Chair.

Petitions Referred—40f Engine Company No. 8, for 20

Potitions Rejerred. 40 it Engine Company No. 8, for a diditional men. Remanstrance against the extension of the sewer in Eldridge st. Of B. T. Sealey to be paid expenses incurred in the purchase of Corporation lots. Resolutions Adopted—To increase Hook and Ladder No. 2 by 10 additional men. To modify the resolution adopted Nov. 21, and lost directing the Eighth av. Rail road Company to run ears to Fifty minth st., so as to direct them to run a car once in each half hour during the day ustil otherwise codered.

them to run a car once in each half hour during the day until otherwise ordered.

\*\*Reports Adopted\*\*—Concurring to disband flose Co. No. 24, for running upon the side walk. In favor of increasing prices to be charged by cartmen for services 28 conts per load for oil and liquor casks containing 25 gallous. base and pork, every five barrels, 28 cents; bedding tied up, 38 cents; iron, 40 cents; household furniture, 30 cents for loading and housing furniture; in removal of families, 30 cents extra; cotton, for every three bales, 38 cents, &c. Printed\*\*—A report of the Finance Committee in favor of purchasing 18 acres of land on Ward's Island from Alex. McCotter, at a sum not to exceed \$46,000 for the whole—this land to be added to the City Cemetery. Ordered to be printed.

be printed.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, on the subject of rebuilding Washington Market, that it be rebuilt on its present site, and on the plan previously propared by Mr. Pettigrew, except that the tower be erected on the West-st. front instead of the Washington-st front Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Reports Adopted.—To award to Jones & Hitchcock the contract for two fire alarm-bells, instead of to Mencely &

The Board, for want of a quorum, here stood adjourned to Monday. BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
FRIDAY, Dec. 16 — Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in
the chair.
Petitions—Of George C. Byrne and associates, for per
mission to lay railroad, commencing at Bloomingdale
Road, and running through Fourteenth, Hudson, and
other streets, to Chambers. To Committee on Streets.
Of Jimmerson & Beers and others, for a Railroad from
Tenth st., through Avenue C, Eighth st., Avenue D, Law
is, Grand, East Broadway, and Chatham to Broadway.
To seme.

To seme.

Of S. B. Ketchum and others, to be formed into a Hose Company to be located in Second Ward. To Committee on Fire Department.

Reports—Of Committee on Ferries, to concur to establish a ferry from foot of Chambers st. to Pavonia av., in the State of New Jersey, and advertise the lease at suction. Adouted.

the State of New Jersey, also arctically a discussed to the Eighth av. Railroad Co. to drive a car to and from Fifty ninthest, their present terminus being Fifty first st., once a half hour during the day. Amended by requiring them to ran said car every twenty minutes. As amended, concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon at six

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon at six o'clock.

ANTI POPERY MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic audience was convened last evening in Manhattan Hell, in the Eleventh Ward, drawn there from the announcement that 'Prof. S. K. Sweetman would speak on the subject of Romanism, with especial reference to the recent excitement caused by the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Sweetman prefaced his remarks with a brief sketch of the world, and the effects produced by it. He thought that it was becoming powerful and tyrannical in this country, where political and religious freedom was vouchasafed to use by our forefathers, who had bravely won the blessing. He called upon the citizens of this country to dispussionately reflect upon the west or we of this vast Republic. As native and adopted citizens, if we can glean anything from the signs of the times, while we watch the movements of the political and Jecutical machinery—naw in full operation in the different and most thickly populated parts of our land—we must be brought irresistably to the sonelusion that it is high time to prepare for the future. A question of vast importance, and one that embraces the vital elements of our Government and nation, is apreading through the length and breadth of the Unios, with unparalelled rapidity, and we will soon be called upon to meet it opasity upon the soil of our veserable, particular and borsered sires. The question is not whether America was originally discovered by a Papist or somebody else; it is not whether we are indeed, I go and intelligent people and capable of self government. For our freedom and intelligence is universally congrue, while our capacities for governing ourselvest himselfied. The face of the people and capable of self government. The entire the provide and desposite. See has always beindead to second the seat of power and prospersor of papist with the American will be an interest in propria persona, but he has sent over his agents in the persons of Bichots, Jean's pa

evidence.

Mr. Willard, Coursel for the prosecution, said had hoped that his learned friend would bare explained his opinion.

World's Convention of Temperance men, held in the me-tropolis of that Commonwealth.

Private munificance has provided two or three schools

WORCESTER.

Workester, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1853. in the scenery and works of art around Worcester, there

inmates number five hundred and twenty, of whom one its immates number five hundred and twenty, of whom one hundred and forty six are Irish. Under the superintendence of Dr. Chandler, assisted by Drs. Smith and Bemis, resident physicians, every comfort and proper enjoyment are effered to these most unfortunate of all human beings. Many are pleasantly and even profitably employed, in meedle work games of skill and chance, cultivating the time gardens in the rear, or ernamenting the tasteful walks and specious grounds in front.

From Union Hill, on the south east, is the finest view of the city. The first object that meets the glance in this direction is a large, square, pretentie as looking, brick building, built three years ago, by a Society under the lead of the late Dr. Newton, of this city, and known as the Medical College. For several more inside the late of the late of

One mile directly south of the city, on the brow of mother noble hill, such college of the Holy Cross built of brick, four stories high, and a hundred and fully feet